

U.S. Foundation Has Problem: How to Give Away \$1 Billion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 28 (AP)—For 36 years the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation went along in relative obscurity, operating with a small staff out of a modest clapboard building, donating a few hundred thousand dollars a year to small hospitals.

Then, in December, 1971, the foundation received a \$1 billion bequest—and the happy problem of having to give away \$45 million a year.

The bequest came from the estate of the foundation's organizer, Robert Wood Johnson, chief executive officer of Johnson & Johnson, the Band-Aid and baby-powder empire, headquartered in New Brunswick, N.J. His gift immediately made the foundation

the second largest philanthropy in the nation, led only by the Ford Foundation with its \$3 billion in assets.

"Giving this kind of money away intelligently takes a hell of a lot of work," said Francis Jones, an associate of the foundation.

Mr. Johnson, who died in 1968, left 10 million shares of Johnson & Johnson, roughly 30 percent of the company's stock. As of the close of trading last Friday, the stock was worth \$127 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Tax Regulation
Under the provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, foundations maintain their tax-exempt status by giving away 4.5 percent of the market value of their assets each year, or all of their income, whichever is higher.

"It's been a very busy year," said foundation vice-president Terrence Keenan. "It's easy to give away money, but the idea is not to give it away but to give it away wisely."

"We're not worried we won't find worthwhile opportunities," he said. "We're not in a panic at all."

When the \$1 billion was added to the foundation's coffers, it was besieged with requests for money. Dr. David L. Rogers, its president, likes to tell the story about a man who applied for a grant to invent the internal combustion engine.

But unlike mammoth philanthropic organizations like Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, the Johnson organization is focusing on a single area—health care. All but a few hundred thousand dollars of its \$1 billion have been for improving primary and ambulatory health services.

So far, the largest grant totaled \$10 million. It went to the Association of American Medical Colleges for student aid. The idea is to increase the number of general practitioners, the number of doctors from minority groups and the number of doctors in rural areas.

A similar program worth \$4 million is under way for dentists.

Commitment to Health
"Both programs reflect the foundation's major commitment to training health professionals for front-line service in 'under-doctored' communities and thereby improving access to health care for Americans," the foundation said.

Turning a tiny foundation into the second largest in the nation has been what Mr. Keenan calls "a fantastic learning experience."

The professional staff of about 15 now operates out of one floor of a cinderblock building in a cluster of research laboratories at Princeton. By contrast, the Ford Foundation employs a staff of about 400.

"I think it's a conscious effort not only to remain small but to remain informal in our approach to each other," Mr. Keenan said. "We're looking for a collegial atmosphere—one in which the staff doesn't get too remote."

Because it is focusing on health care, the top professional positions at the foundation are occupied by people with as much background in health as in foundation work. Dr. Rogers, the president, is former dean of the medical school at Johns Hopkins University.

New Programs
Unlike foundations in operation for years, the Johnson Foundation has no backlog of recipients whose credentials have been established. Vice-President Margaret Mahoney terms this situation "delightful," since it gives the Johnson Foundation a chance to fund programs that hitherto had nowhere to turn.

"One of the exciting things is that we're concentrating on specific areas in the field of health—delivery of primary health services," Miss Mahoney said. "We think we can really make a difference."

"There will be a constant review process, not just to keep tabs on the projects but to maintain our own commitment," she said.

The staff is perhaps most proud of a grant of \$588,000 to the University of Colorado Medical Center for establishment of a national center to study and treat child abuse.

"There is an opportunity to establish something that will not only help individual cases but establish a model for treating a specific health problem that can be used all over the world," Mr. Jones said.

Wallace Is Using Anti-Pain Device
MIAMI, Dec. 28 (AP)—Veterans Administration doctors yesterday fitted Gov. George Wallace of Alabama with an experimental device designed to block pain impulses to his brain.

The device, called a cutaneous stimulator, operates on flashlight batteries and sends a tingling electric shock through the nervous system, Gov. Wallace said. It is "supposed to fool my spinal cord."

Gov. Wallace, who is relaxing in Miami this week, said that he called the Veterans Administration yesterday morning after experiencing some discomfort from the injury to his spinal cord received in an assassination attempt earlier this year.

Gov. Wallace said doctors at the VA hospital invited him to try out the stimulator. The device connects to the skin by electrode strips and Gov. Wallace can regulate the electrical impulses by manipulating dials on a control box on his wheel chair.



Mrs. Harry Truman, aided by her son-in-law Clifton Daniel, leaving for the funeral.

Most of Army Planning Completed 3 Years Ago

Truman Drew Up Guidelines for Last Rites

By James T. Wooten

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 28 (NYP)—Several years ago, at the delicate urging of his family and closest friends, an aging Harry S. Truman began to give some serious thought to his last rites and precisely how he would prefer that they be conducted.

His ideas, most of which were couched in the form of broadly stated guidelines for a relatively simple service, were forwarded to Fifth Army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they became the basis for months of planning that ultimately produced a program for a five-day state funeral.

"It looks like a damn, fine show," the former President reportedly chuckled after he had read page after page of the Army's detailed maps, charts, graphs and orders for logistical and supportive services. "I just hate that I'm not going to be around to see it."

Then, with a few slight changes, he gave it his final approval, and the planning of Operation Missouri Plan, the military label for the project, was completed except for some revisions.

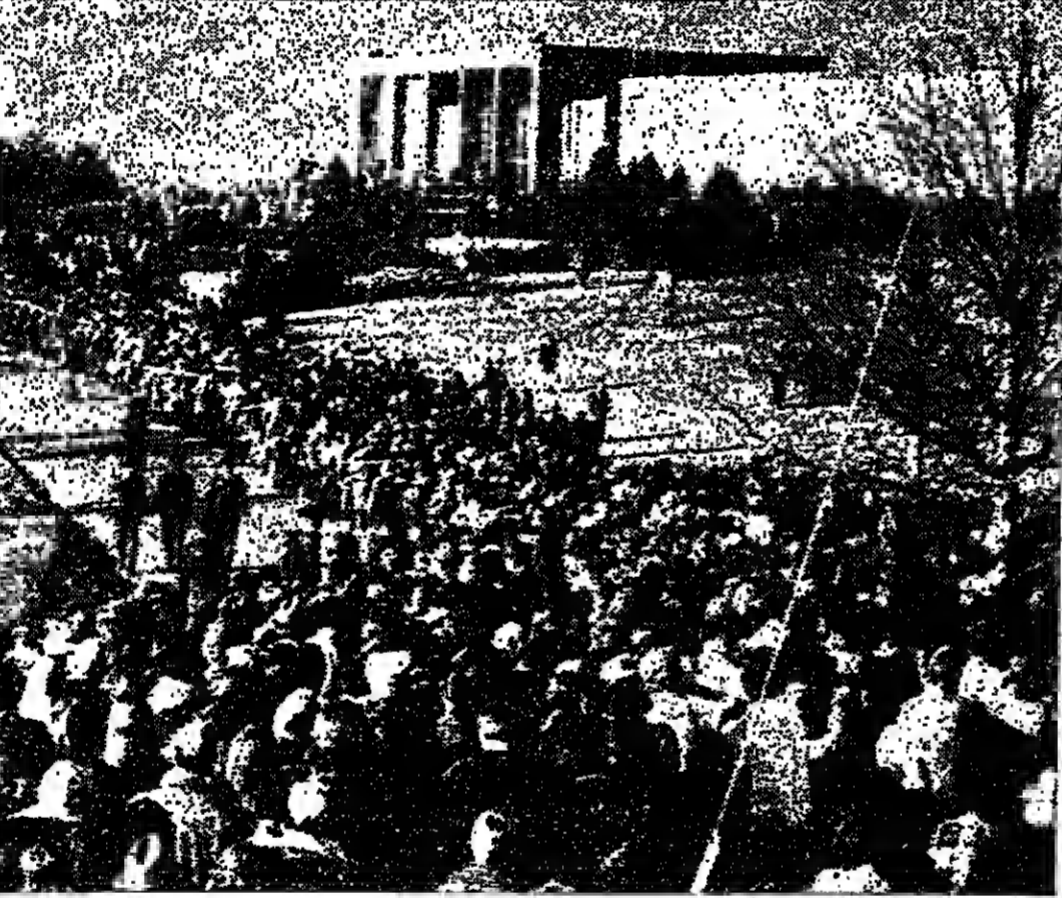
That was more than three years ago and although some of the original plans have now been discarded at the request of Mr. Truman's widow, Bessie Truman, as the Army eventually came to call it, has been officially in effect since the moment his death was formally announced Tuesday morning in nearby Kansas City.

The work of several hundred persons over several hundred days and several thousand man-hours, the Army's blueprint for Mr. Truman's funeral is an example of the intricate preparation for the last rites of every President since before Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945, with the notable exception of John F. Kennedy. Such preparation is under way for Lyndon

B. Johnson and President Nixon. Presidents either in or out of office have provided both specific and general guidance, expressing personal preferences and forbidding particular ingredients. In each case, the military has provided the detailed planning.

Conversations with several officers and enlisted men who participated in the development of the plans for Mr. Truman's funeral revealed that at one point in the developmental stage, several officers seriously suggested that should Mrs. Truman object to some of the plans for the funeral, the Army would disregard her wishes, follow the original plans and explain that she had been distraught because of her husband's death.

It was apparently abandoned, for Mrs. Truman's request that the five-day ceremony be abbreviated and that her husband's body be buried 2 1/2 days after his death has been honored.



LAST RESPECTS—Large crowd in line outside Truman Library in Independence.

Charges by Knapp Commission

N.Y.C. Police Aides Accused Of Ignoring Corruption Data

By David Buraham

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYP)—The Knapp Commission reported yesterday that high-ranking New York police officials ignored federal reports that some of their men were suspected murderers, extortionists and heroin dealers.

The commission said its investigators had discovered evidence of three instances where police officials, including former First Deputy Police Commissioner John P. Walsh, had failed to investigate allegations of serious misconduct, made by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The commission also concluded that as of October, 1971, police corruption in New York City was "an extensive, department-wide phenomenon, indulged in to some degree by a sizable majority of those on the force."

The commission's finding about the failure of top officials to combat corruption and its conclusion about the extent of the problem were contained in its final report, a 283-page document which repeatedly emphasized the variety of ways in which corruption adversely affects the safety and well-being of the public.

Times Articles
The report was the product of an investigation begun more than 31 months ago, after publication in The New York Times of arti-

cles charging widespread graft and the failure of city and police officials to investigate specific allegations of corruption.

In a separate case, the commission concluded that Jay Krige, one of Mayor John V. Lindsay's closest associates, Arnold G. Frauman, city commissioner of investigation from 1966 to 1968 and now a state supreme court judge, and Commissioner Walsh all failed to act when informed of widespread bribery among plainclothes policemen responsible for enforcing the gambling laws in the Bronx, one of the city's five boroughs.

In his position as first deputy commissioner, Mr. Walsh was the top department official responsible for combating corruption within the police department from 1961 to 1970.

The commission, in its final report, did not offer a judgment on whether Mayor Lindsay himself was culpable for the inaction. But the commission did conclude that "it is clear that the mayor's office did not see to it that the specific charges of corruption" made by a policeman—Frank Serpico—"were investigated."

The Knapp Commission, appointed by Mayor Lindsay, is named for Whitman Knapp, a Wall Street lawyer and its chairman.

Search for Sub Off Greenland Proves in Vain

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The search for a suspected submarine off the west Greenland coast has ended without uncovering any evidence of the vessel's existence, the Danish Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The object was reported sighted several times since Dec. 7 by fishing vessels and police launches in the ice-filled waters of Disko Bay, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The possibility of a foreign submarine lurking in Danish waters aroused concern especially as it came only two weeks after the sighting of an unidentified submarine in the Norwegian Sognefjord.

On Dec. 14 it was reported that Danish police had made solid radar contact with a mysterious object believed to be a submarine off the west coast of Greenland, but did not sight it.

Philip Berrigan Back At Religious Order
BALTIMORE, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Rev. Philip Berrigan returned to the headquarters of the Josephite Order in Baltimore yesterday to resume his duties after being paroled from federal prison.

The 51-year-old priest initially will reside at the office of general administration of the Catholic order, a spokesman said.

Black Says Whites Beat Executive Officer

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 28 (NYP)—A black crewman of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk testified before a Navy hearing yesterday that he saw white sailors knock down and beat the ship's executive officer during racial rioting aboard the carrier off the coast of Vietnam.

Seaman Apprentice William J. Jasper Falson, 24, who is serving a 30-day sentence in the ship's brig here, was a defense witness for Airman Apprentice Terry Avinger, 18, whom the Navy has singled out as one of the black leaders of the riot on Oct. 12 and 13.

Forty-six crewmen, blacks and whites, were injured in the 15 hours of rioting.

The hearing is being held to determine whether Airman Avinger is to face a general court-martial or be tried, along with 19 other black crewmen of the Kitty Hawk, before lesser special court-martial.

Seaman Falson said he saw a group of five or six white sailors corner the ship's executive officer and second-in-command, Commodore Benjamin Cloud, who is part black and part Indian, in a forward area of the ship on the night of Oct. 12, knock him down and beat him with clubs, hose nozzles and other weapons.

"They had the executive officer" down on his back on the deck after beating him," Seaman Falson said in the hearing which is being conducted by Lt. Comdr. Donald C. Shert.

Rescuers Fought Off
Several blacks tried to rescue the executive officer, he added, but were driven off by the white sailors. Seaman Falson said he later talked with the executive officer, who showed him "white across his ribs inflicted by the white sailors."

He said Cloud had sought to break up the rioting by separating white and black crewmen and sending them to opposite ends of the ship.

No white crewmen are among the 31 charged with rioting in the affair. It is of whom are still held in the naval brig here.

When the Kitty Hawk arrived back in its home port of San Diego on Nov. 28, there were reports that Comdr. Cloud's efforts to quell the rioting by separating the blacks and whites were countermanded a few minutes later by an order from the ship's skipper, Capt. Marland W. Townsend Jr., over the public address system. After this open disagreement between the captain and his executive officer, the fighting was reported to have broken out anew and continued into the next day.

Airman Avinger refused yesterday to take the court oath but denied any complicity in the riot. He said:

"The white seamen formed into vigilante groups, armed themselves and went about the ship looking for blacks."

Airman Avinger, Seaman Falson and several other black members of the Kitty Hawk crew testified that racial tension and disorders existed aboard the carrier from the time it left San Diego 10 months ago for duty in the Vietnam war zone.

Got Mental Jobs
Open discrimination was practiced, they allege, in job assignments and in the administration.

Senator Attacks Navy Stock Deal With Contractor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., today denounced an arrangement worked out by the Navy with a small defense contractor to prevent the company's financial collapse as an outrage.

The senator said that he would seek in the new session of Congress to amend the War Powers Act "under which the Pentagon can covertly bail out contractors."

"Any trustee who did this with a trust account would go to jail," Sen. Proxmire said. He added that it was unacceptable for the Pentagon to buy part of or all of a private company, especially one that has lost money for the last four years.

Under the deal worked out by the Navy, the government's order from the company is being reduced by \$1.7 million from \$3.1 million. The Navy is getting a special issue of preferred stock in the firm, Gap Instrument Corp., of Haverhill, N.Y.

The original order involved 31 fire-control units for destroyers.

Dead Man Found At Ulster Border

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The body of a 24-year-old soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was found in the cab of a crane excavator close to the border with the Irish Republic today.

Police have still not decided whether the soldier, who had been working with the mechanized digger near his home at Corlough, County Fermanagh, was the victim of an assassination or an accident.

The man, named as Thomas Boyd, 24, had been injured while police medical experts said could have been caused by the machine he was operating or by an assailant.

During Kitty Hawk Riot

Black Says Whites Beat Executive Officer

of justice. They said blacks were compelled to work at menial jobs—cleaning latrines, kitchen work and scrubbing paint—for longer hours than were white crewmen.

In a meeting with reporters yesterday, a group of black sailors, also charged with rioting, said that white officers often called them boys or dogs. They said that there were standing orders on the ship to break up any gathering of more than three or four blacks.

"Twenty white sailors could sit at a table but four blacks could not," one of the black sailors said angrily.

They said that a white sailor returning late to the ship would be excused, while the black sailor's tardiness would not be overlooked.

One of the blacks said that there was a feeling on the Kitty Hawk that blacks were not welcome in the Navy. "They don't feel that we are fit to visit other parts," he said.

Navy Chief Denies Meeting To Aide Who Faulted Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gordon Rule, a Navy procurement official who was reassigned after criticizing President Nixon's appointment of Roy Ash to head the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Ash was the chief executive of Litton Industries, a company which has not fulfilled its Navy shipbuilding contracts, Mr. Rule claims. Testifying before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, he charged Litton had fallen behind schedule on many contracts, and had submitted claims for price increases of nearly \$500 million on others.

No Plans
"The entire matter is being handled through established channels," Mr. Rule said. "I have no plans to see or talk with Mr. Ash."

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Island to Stay Navy Target, Laird Says

By Robert H. Williams

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Outgoing Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced yesterday that the Navy will continue to use portions of the bomb-battered island of Cuba as a target practice despite promises he reaffirmed just before election day last month.

In a statement viewed as outrageous in Cuba and in parts of the United States, Mr. Laird announced that the Navy's use of the tiny, inhabited island as a training target will not change before 1985.

The Navy has been bombing, shelling, strafing and shooting rockets at Cuba since 1962, operating 1 1/2 hours a day, six days a week and three hours on Sunday as recently as 1970, using live ammunition and occasionally bombing an off-target missile launch area near town of Dewey where most of the island's 800-odd inhabitants live in a state of fear and anxiety.

A study of sorts was reached on April 1, 1971, when Mr. Laird, after a \$100,000 study had been conducted, announced that live ammunition would no longer be used and that the beaches would be opened for the use of the populace (except during shifting time). He said that relations between the Navy and the citizens had improved and, most important, said that studies were being initiated to find some place to blast besides Cuba by 1975.

In yesterday's statement, released to interested members of Congress, Mr. Laird said that the study "shows that requirements for the inner range (Cuba) and the island of Vieques, also inhabited off the Atlantic coast, were not to change substantially through 1985."

Later in the statement he said, "In any event, not later than the early 1980s the Navy will do a detailed study of its need for the Cuba complex after 1985 with a view toward eliminating such need as soon after 1985 as possible."

The announcement particularly infuriated Gov.-elect Ramon Fernandez Colon, the former president of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, who whipped Gov. Luis Ferrer soundly in November in an election that was widely regarded as one of the most important in what is to be about Cuba. Mr. Ferrer had been committed to keeping the Navy there.

Mr. Fernandez said that "one thing was that we ought to get the jets out," he said that "wide disagreement" over real health effects of lead emitted by war machines justified a two-month period for "all sides" to comment on the proposed EPA plan.

The EPA administrator first proposed the gradual ban on leaded gasoline a year ago to start Jan. 1, 1974. But he said yesterday, "unopposed" opposition from medical authorities in federal agencies caused the delay.

"The people who are convinced [that auto-emitted lead is no health hazard] are not evil people," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Asked if there were White House pressures to go slow, Mr. Rockefeller replied: "If you mean to get the jets out, I mean to get the jets out. Mr. Rockefeller is a White House liaison man with big business."

Meanwhile, environmentalist groups are going to force EPA to move faster, arguing in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that the further delay was tantamount to the 1970 Clean Air Act.

Further Delay On Lead-Free Gasoline in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—William D. Rockefeller, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, yesterday ordered most of the nation's gas stations to make lead-free fuel available to motorists by mid-1974.

But he deferred a final decision for at least 60 days more on revised EPA rules designed to phase out lead in all gasoline, starting in 1975, as a health measure.

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UPON 1252

Speak Up, Mr. President

Despite the communiqué tardily issued in Saigon Wednesday, the Nixon administration continues to evade the toughest and most pertinent questions about the massive new United States air assault against North Vietnam.

The communiqué confirms the ferocity of the attacks—more than 1,400 strikes by giant B-52s and other bombers in a week against "military" targets in the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area. But even in this initial limited lifting of the secrecy veil the old White House-imposed policy of evasion and dissembling persists.

The statement details damage to military installations but says nothing of widely reported damage to such places as the Gia Lam hospital, half a dozen foreign embassies in Hanoi, foreign ships in the harbor at Haiphong, etc. Does anybody imagine that reconnaissance has revealed no such damage?

The command spokesman refused comment on questions concerning civilian casualties. Can anyone believe that carpet-bombing of this magnitude does not take a terrible civilian toll in such a densely populated region?

The effects of these raids are no secret to the people suffering their terrifying im-

pact. The facts will out—from Hanoi authorities, from foreign diplomats and newsmen stationed in North Vietnam, from Americans visiting there. But the American people are entitled to a prompt and full accounting from the men responsible for these acts committed in their name.

Most disturbing of all is the persisting silence of the Commander-in-Chief on why this renewed bombardment was ordered and how it is supposed to advance peace. Constitutional as well as moral issues are raised by President Nixon's failure to consult with Congress or confide in the American people about a major escalation of the war that has the gravest national and international implications. The President has yet even to define the issues at the stalled Paris peace talks which are the presumed justification for this retreat into barbarism. As Pope Paul VI has observed with extreme understatement, the reasons for the negotiating breakdown are not "sufficiently apparent."

Harry Truman, whom the nation now mourns, used to emphasize that "the buck stops here"—at the desk of the President of the United States. It is past time that Mr. Nixon exercised his responsibility to speak up and explain the actions for which 200 million Americans must share responsibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Prague's Careful New 'West Policy'

No single event defines so exactly and cruelly the onset of the cold war as Stalin's decision of 1947 to bar Czechoslovakia from accepting Washington's historic postwar offer to help reconstruct Europe. Prague was cautiously eager to participate. But, Stalin told Masaryk, "The credits which are involved in the Marshall Plan are very uncertain and it became established that through the bondage of these credits, the great powers were seeking to form a Western bloc and to isolate the Soviet Union." That was that. What followed—the Communist coup in 1948, the Soviet intervention in 1968—composed one of the most tragic chapters of recent history.

This flashback seems appropriate to recall at a moment when Prague, though still in a posture of cautious eagerness, again seeks to share in the possible benefits of broader economic collaboration with the West. This is the plain meaning of the Czech premier's statement to Washington Post correspondent John Goshko (NYT, Dec. 16-17) that his country wishes to settle the few financially trivial but politically troublesome issues outstanding between Prague and Washington, and then get on with the real business of trade, technology and credits. Mr. Strougal's statement, made in the first interview given by a ranking Czech to a Western newsmen since the Soviet intervention, was preceded by a good deal of quiet State Department spadework. If all goes well, it should in time bring Czechoslovakia out of the cold—which it has been in since 1968.

This can only happen, of course, within the guidelines laid down for Czech policy by the Kremlin. If Prague is now in a position to seek the openings to the United

States which most other East European countries have already made, then it is because the Soviet Union by its own steps toward détente with Washington has set an example which it cannot easily or with good reason deny to its allies. Prague's move also suggests that the post-1968 Czech leadership has achieved the degree of "normalization"—that is, local stability, guaranteed by a discreet continuing Soviet occupation—which alone in Moscow's eyes entitles Prague to deal more widely with the West, meaning with West Germany as well as the United States. That such dealing should make the Czech government more fit to cope with the fast-changing world economic scene, and more popular with its own citizens, cannot have been lost on anyone. Needless to say, any political backsliding, in the direction of police arbitrariness, can only injure Prague's careful new "West policy."

Americans will surely keep in mind that their own natural sympathy for Czechoslovakia must be tempered by a realization that each time since the war that this culturally Western country has tried to move too fast or far for Moscow's taste, it has suffered accordingly. No Western condemnation of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" rationalizing Soviet intervention in East Europe can spare Prague, and other Eastern capitals, its reality. In the short run, improvements in ties between Washington and Prague can bring mutual benefits, though perhaps not large ones. In the longer term, the best prospects for increased Czech independence surely lie in the habits and institutions of broader East-West cooperation which are only now, after a generation of genuine tragedy, being built.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Pearson and Moral Suasion

If Harry S. Truman was, to all outward seeming, an ordinary man who brought wisdom and strength to the uses of power, Lester Pearson was an extraordinary man who exercised authority without power. The passing of both within a few days of one another closes a chapter which today's leaders can read with profit, and whose influence is still strong upon the world.

Amid the wreckage of World War II, the United States had to act; Canada, through Lester Pearson, and the parliaments and people who supported him, chose to act. It was a worthy exercise of world citizenship. Canada was not a Sweden or a Switzerland, whom the accidents of history had left unscathed by war. It had borne its part in the destruction of that naked militarism which threatened to overwhelm the world, and it did more than its share—with Pearson as a kind of super-functionary in the process—toward blinding up the wounds, toward easing the dangerous tensions of the post-war years.

Pearson, like France's Couve de Murville, was not happy in the parochialism of domestic politics, although he served conscientiously and effectively as a minority prime minister of Canada. His favorite stage was the United Nations, and he did more than nearly any other single figure to make

that unwieldy body useful in the cause of peace. Quite possibly, if he had not been refused (by the Soviet Union) the opportunity of serving as secretary-general, the later history of the UN might contain more vital force, less idle chatter.

Possibly, too, if he had not been caught up in the internal problems of his country, and if Canada itself had not been forced inwardly by such pressing problems as the French question, the adaptation of the great powers to more or less peaceful coexistence would have been speedier. For Canada, and Lester Pearson, held a unique position in the Commonwealth and in relationship to the United States—one that enabled moral suasion to be brought to bear when the big battalions could only wave swords at one another.

Pearson bore his authority, his many honors and his difficulties with grace and humor. It was by no means an accident that this gentleman of culture and moor practical knowledge was widely known as "Mike." The nickname did not derogate from his stature; the Nobel Peace Prize could not really add to it. He was proud to be a Canadian, but his concerns ran farther than from "sea unto sea," as his country's motto has it; his influence, and Canada's, extended around the globe.

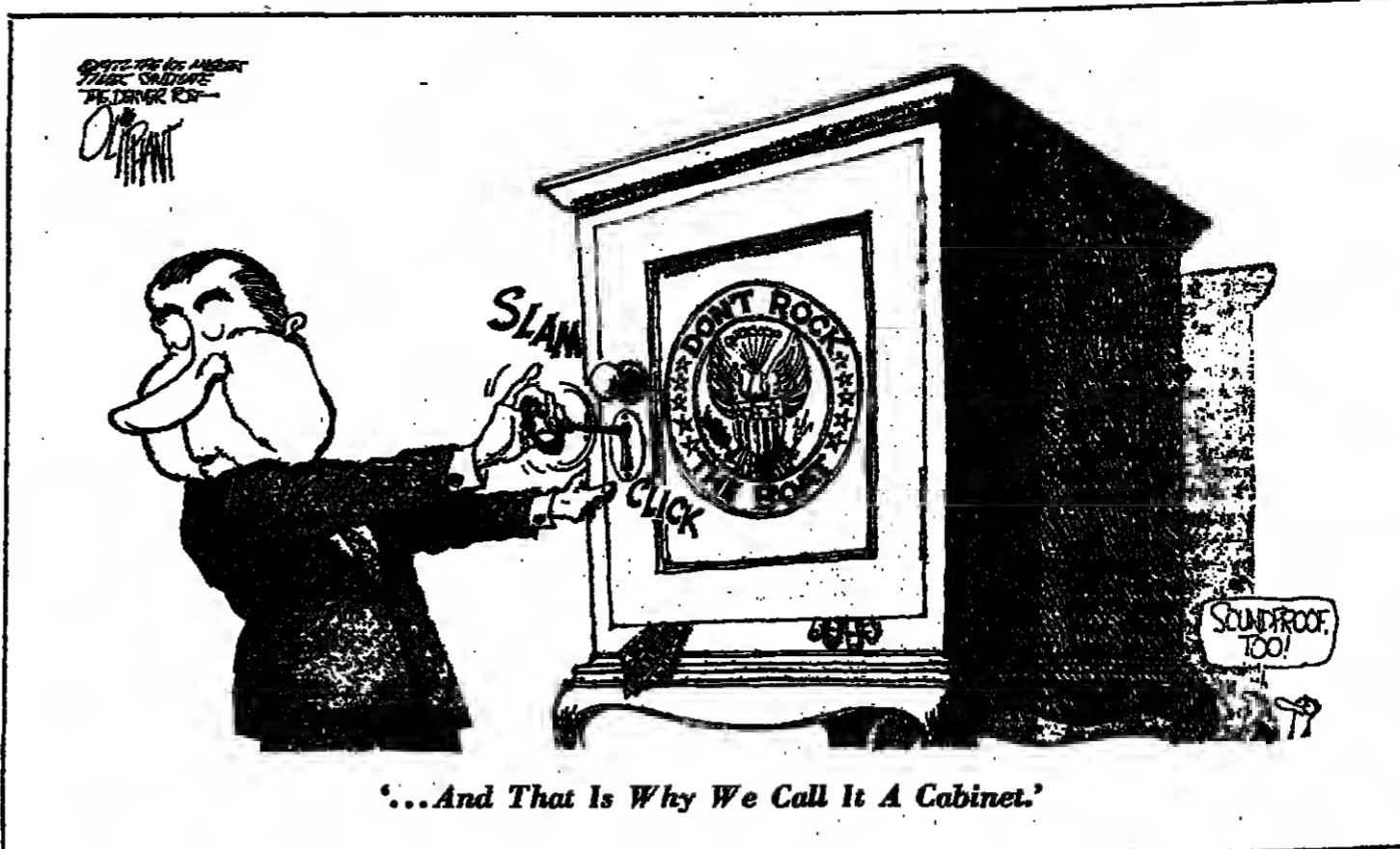
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1897
NEW YORK—Some interest in the Chinese situation is kept up by a daily cubed supply of sensational rumors as to the doings and intentions of European Powers. The varied and curious character of these reports weakens their effect. Prices in Wall Street today were said to have weakened on cables of impending trouble between European Powers, but the large operators denied that rumors respecting China had the slightest influence on dealings.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1923
CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish Nationalist chiefs have practically decided to maintain Ankara as the capital of the new Turkey, and an invitation will shortly be addressed to the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers here to transfer their Embassies and Legations thither at their earliest convenience. The invitation will be a good joke on the European diplomats, for Ankara is nothing but a village of wooden huts, without hotels, restaurants, shops or buildings suitable for housing foreign Embassies.



Outrage to Conscience of Americans

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON—In recent weeks President Nixon has had another opportunity to end the Indochina tragedy and accomplish the return of our prisoners of war—on a basis which would have had the support and praise of all Americans. But events suggest a return to the same old war. For we cannot read about the heavy bombing, the new targets and the unprecedented loss of American pilots and planes, without a deep and despairing sense that peace is not at hand.

And as we gather with our families during these special days of peace on earth and good will toward men, how can we help but think about this war? How can any American be proud of the face that our country is presenting to the world during this holiday month of 1972?

The President promised peace. He made a decision that nothing in Vietnam and Indochina was worth the dying of another American soldier. But we are still killing others for something that we are no longer willing to die for in Vietnam. And this should outrage the conscience of all Americans.

There can be no mistake about the impact recent developments are having on the people of Indochina. As the violence continues from both sides and the bombing escalates to new heights, the crisis of Indochina's people grows and grows. Tragedy is piled upon tragedy. More children become orphans. More thousands of men and women and children become refugees, and thousands more are injured or maimed or killed. They are joining the ranks of earlier war victims—nearly 15 million—all for a few clauses in an agreement being debated half-way around the world.

Our Responsibility

I yield to no one in condemning the brutality of the other side. But this violence cannot relieve our side's responsibility to minimize the impact of battle on civilians. The American people expect this of their government.

Since 1965, however, our country has dropped nearly 7.5 million tons of bombs over Indochina, the bulk of it during the last four years. This is more than 11 times the damage dropped during the Korean war, and more than three times the tonnage dropped during all of World War II. At least one million tons of bombs have been dropped since January of this year. And for anyone to imply—as our military planners so often do—that these bombs have little impact on civilians, on the creation of war victims, defies common sense and an eight-year record in the hearings of the subcommittee on refugees.

The people problems of Indochina have been bad enough for many years. But in 1972, the people of both Vietnam—let

alone those of Laos and Cambodia—have taken the most ferocious beating of the war. The number of war victims continues to mount in Laos and Cambodia. In North Vietnam, where our guns and bombs are the only source of destruction and death, tens of thousands of civilians have suffered immeasurably. And nowhere has the heavy pace of the war been more evident than in South Vietnam, where enough data is currently available to measure the war's tragic impact on civilians. There were more war victims in South Vietnam this year than in any previous year of the war. In 1972, some two million people in South Vietnam became refugees; civilian war casualties totaled at least 200,000—including some 65,000 deaths. Based on the official count of hospital admissions alone, up to one-fourth of the casualties were children 12 years old and under, and over one-half were women and children.

The human suffering in Indochina staggers the imagination.

It is difficult to comprehend the aggregate statistics of war victims. It is even more difficult to comprehend the implications of these statistics—and the continuing war—on the family structure, traditions and social fabric of nations confronted with massive upheaval and total war. Millions holed up in a nightmare of death and destruction are crying out for peace and relief. And we must answer their cries for help.

Longer Than Patience

The war in Indochina has been with us longer than understanding and patience can bear. The people of this country are not only tired of this war—they are tired of hearing the stale arguments for it and against it. They are tired of seeing our men withdrawn from Vietnam, only to have others show up across the border in Thailand—or on the decks of our gunboats at sea—in the coasts of our bays in the air. They are tired of baying their hopes for peace met with plans for more war. And

they are tired of seeing pictures of refugees and casualties and orphans and maimed children flash across their television screens and the pages of their newspapers.

The American people want peace. They want the return of our captured pilots and an accounting of the missing-in-action. And they ask today more than ever before—how many more pilots and planes will go down? And how much longer will we be prisoners of this war?

Today we pray that the peace that was at hand can be retrieved with the early renewal of negotiations in Paris. The support of the Congress and our citizens in pursuing this objective is there for the President's asking. But if the war goes on, if the stalemate in negotiations continues, then the Congress must and will act on the people's mandate for peace.

Edward M. Kennedy is the Democratic senator from Massachusetts. This article appeared in The New York Times.

A Shrewdness of Kissingers: III

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Henry, the proto-Kissinger, came to his job with an analytical brain, a brilliant reputation as a Harvard professor and considerable political experience. He worked for a while with President Kennedy but quit because he disagreed over De Gaulle. Then he became Nelson Rockefeller's foreign policy expert. Rockefeller recommended him to Nixon.

Kissinger arrived at the White House at an appropriate moment. Washington, which had experimented with presidential agents before, was even more ready for the formula because the bureaucracy had become so swollen. Kissinger soon realized that one of his functions would be to drive this bureaucracy, above all the State Department, against its inclinations.

He saw that all around the world foreign policy was in the process of moving from foreign ministries to the office of the chief of government. What was occurring in the United States was part of a global process.

Kissinger originally regarded his primary function as that of eliciting opinions from various government experts and presenting these for Nixon's choice. The job grew as these opinions dealt with increasingly important matters and Kissinger became a rising negotiator.

Friction Produced

The growth of his influence inevitably produced friction with the State Department. He had no desire to quarrel with Secretary Rogers, an old friend of

Nixon, whereas Kissinger was a German-Jewish immigrant with a foreign accent who had previously been linked to Nixon's rivals.

The conflict was inescapable. Cabinet secretaries tend to be spokesmen for their own bureaucratic rather than presidential spokesmen to their bureaucracies. Nor did the State Department like Kissinger dominating policy questions.

Kissinger contended he didn't formulate policy but only forced the President to come up with alternatives on a day-to-day basis as problems arose. Nixon had his own coherent philosophy on foreign affairs and didn't intend to be anyone's rubber stamp.

The White House developed a new kind of blueprint for long-term policy. This was featured in 1972 by the presidential trips to Peking, which was regarded by Nixon as a historic landmark. The Chinese option was held as essential to America's Soviet policy.

This conception heavily influenced the U.S. attitude during the India-Pakistan war. China supported Pakistan and felt that if the United States reacted against Soviet-backed India (as it did ineffectually), Peking could expect American reaction should China be attacked.

Washington also reckoned Moscow would get wrong ideas if it felt the United States was too weak to react at all for its ally, Pakistan. So the nuclear carrier Enterprise was sent to the Bay

of Bengal as a token warning that India shouldn't attack West Pakistan. It was also believed this would discourage Sadat from carrying out his promise to start another round of Palestine war. These calculations were part of a global concept of American policy. They did not seek Indian enmity nor did they reckon on sudden Chinese fidelity. Washington continued to regard Japan as its permanent ally in the Pacific and saw China continuing as an opponent.

Kind of Climax

These decisions, when taken together, may be regarded as a kind of climax in the presidential method of policy-making and conducting, in many ways the Kissinger approach has proven its value—ultimately depending on whether it can wind down the Vietnam war.

It was the judgment of the Kissinger office—more than a year before the event—that Moscow would pull its immense military establishment out of Egypt. It was the Kissinger office that cooled a potential crisis with Moscow about a submarine base in Cienfuegos, Cuba. It now seems to jar policy-makers into reckoning what may happen to Yugoslavia when Tito dies.

Kissinger has become an international figure. The Assembly of Western European Union recently discussed "the very foreign policy" is conducted by Dr. Henry Kissinger," adding, "On more than one occasion there has been evidence that Dr. Kissinger's own conduct of foreign affairs has been independent of the State Department, which may not always have been kept informed."

The point is there is nothing unconstitutional about it. That is simply the way Nixon, who is charged with making policy, wants to work. Executive diplomacy is practiced increasingly in other countries. The grumbling heard in Peking is by no means unfamiliar in other 20th century capitals.

How Nixon Restructured The Cabinet

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Obscured by his wholesale bureaucratic purge, President Nixon has quietly buried half his cabinet and fashioned a radical new instrument for running the domestic side of the government: a small supercabinet, intertwined with the White House staff and embodying Nixon's reorganization schemes spurned by Congress.

This structure has not been announced and may never be formally unveiled. In overall command will be White House domestic policy chief John Ehrlichman and Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, wearing a new second hat as presidential assistant. Its members, dividing domestic policy areas, are: Shultz for economic; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Casper Weinberger for human resources; Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz for natural resources; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) James Lynn for community development.

It is no coincidence that these policy areas are identical to new cabinet departments proposed by Mr. Nixon in 1971 and turned down flat by Congress. Nor is it coincidence that old departments abolished by the 1971 reorganization plan—Labor, Commerce, Transportation, for example—are now given second-class status.

Thus, working in stealth while Congress recessed, Mr. Nixon has rebuilt the government to make sure domestic policy and operations will now be tightly controlled from the White House.

That control derives partly from obliteration of distinctions between White House staff and cabinet. While Ehrlichman's huge domestic policy staff at the White House is now disbanded, his top aides are scattered among cabinet departments. Likewise, assistant and under secretaries are now picked by the White House, a precedent-breaking step. Still uncertain is whether Butz, Weinberger and Lynn will join Shultz as White House staffers.

More important than this mingling are the four supercabinet divisions: staff, staff, staff, tough and energetic. None has ever held elective office or sought publicity. Above all, they will cause Mr. Nixon no trouble, none has his own constituency to interfere with the President's grand design of sealing down the federal government.

Case in Point

A case in point is Lynn, the new secretary of HUD. His predecessor, former Gov. George Romney of Michigan, antagonized the White House by pushing racial integration housing and promoting more money for the cities. Lynn, a Cleveland lawyer without political aspirations, has such divided loyalties. As under secretary of commerce, he impressed the White House with his dependability and low profile.

But, critics say, Lynn knows nothing about urban needs. "That's all right," a top presidential adviser explained to us. "Jim Lynn is in there to stop programs, not start them."

A similar role is envisioned for Weinberger at HEW. White House aides, irritated by incessant policy disagreements from liberal Republican Elliot Richardson at HEW, believe Weinberger will close down programs without protest.

That leaves the rest of the regular cabinet with huge offices and long black limousines but no power. The old-line departments are retained only because Congress insists. Congressional Interior Committee leaders rather deal with Interior Secretary Rogers Morton than natural resources czar Butz. But as the real source of power becomes apparent, Nixon aides reason, a practical Congress will turn there. So, the old-line departments could atrophy long before they are formally abolished.

The major contradiction here is the new secretary of Labor, hard-hat union chief Peter Brennan. Although the Labor Department is earmarked for oblivion, Brennan is not.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

About Official Reception

Impending Visit by Mrs. Meir Touches Off Debate in France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Israeli Premier Golda Meir's visit here next month has set off a debate in official circles over whether she should be received officially.

Mrs. Meir, who will be here Jan. 13 and 14 for a meeting of the Socialist International, would not ordinarily be expected to meet French officials, given the deteriorated state of Franco-Israeli relations dating back to the six-day war in 1967.

But according to reliable sources, some French officials are now thinking that with national elections coming up in March, some sort of official contacts might be a good idea.

Mrs. Meir is just one of several Socialist leaders who will be here but because of the cool state of Franco-Israeli relations she represents the biggest problem for the French government.

Official French sources deny for the moment that any contacts are planned. They say that Mrs. Meir's visit will be entirely private and compare it to a visit a statesman might make to the United Nations without having any official contacts with U.S. officials in Washington.

But the sources make it clear they think that a Socialist international meeting in Paris coming less than two months before elections is a political operation, designed to help the Socialists in the elections.

The Socialist International was revived in 1951 at Frankfurt as a loose organization of democratic labor and socialist parties throughout the world. The aims of the international are to unite the policy and activities of affiliated parties and establish a Socialist commonwealth. International congresses are held every three years. The last was held in 1968.

The French government was helped out of one ticklish situation when West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is a Social Democrat, was able to decline the Socialist invitation on the grounds that he was already coming here Jan. 23 for the semi-annual Franco-German meeting.

But other Socialist leaders had no similar protests for declining the invitation, despite the fact that by coming during an election campaign they would appear to be mixing into internal French politics.

Among Socialist chiefs of government scheduled to attend are Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Premier Anker Joergensen of Denmark and Premier Olof Palme of Sweden.

The Israeli Embassy here, aware that Mrs. Meir's presence could only exacerbate an already delicate situation, advised against the trip, but Mrs. Meir went against that advice. Sources close to Mrs. Meir explain that she is a vice-president of the Socialist International and has made a tradition since becoming premier of not missing the annual leaders' meeting wherever it is held.

Although there still has been no official government response to Mrs. Meir's visit, La Nation, the Gaullist newspaper, showed its hostility in an editorial yesterday. "It is obvious," La Nation wrote, "that these personalities who feel it necessary during an election period to reply to an invitation of an opposition party should not expect to receive the slightest official greeting while here."

Some Gaullists, however, disagree. And according to sources close to the Israelis, although Mrs. Meir does not intend to seek any official contacts while here, she would most likely respond to an invitation.

Mrs. Meir, 60, relinquished the premiership, a post he has held since North Korea was founded in 1948. He was succeeded by Kim Il, the first deputy premier and one of his most trusted aides.

Most of the other cabinet posts were retained by the incumbent. The Supreme People's Assembly, which convened a session Monday, earlier approved the new constitution, which replaces one adopted in September, 1948, when the Communist nation was established.

Under the old constitution, Mr. Choi, 72, was chairman of the Presidium and the nation's nominal chief of state. Mr. Kang was vice-chairman of the Assembly's standing committee.

In October, when the new constitution was proposed, North Korea hailed it as a document which would help expedite "the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification."

North and South Korea have been discussing reunification of their divided country last year. Like the North Koreans, the South Koreans adopted a new constitution earlier this month which invested greater powers in Park Chung Hee, who retained his position as the country's president.

Mr. Park, who has been in power since 1961, said he needed the new constitution to help him in his negotiations to reunify the Korean peninsula, which has been divided since World War II.

Russians Start Fourth Reactor At Power Station

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union has announced the start of a fourth reactor at its largest nuclear power station, raising its total electrical capacity to nearly 15 million kilowatts.

The power station, of the conventional water type, is situated near Voronezh, in central European Russia, where the development of atomic power has been spurred by a shortage of mineral fuels.

The first reactor, with a capacity of 210,000 kilowatts, was inaugurated in 1964. The second unit, of 375,000 kilowatts, five years later. Both the third reactor, added in 1971, and the one started Tuesday have capacities of 440,000 kilowatts each. A fifth, of a million kilowatts, is to be added in the late 1970s.

News about the Voronezh station came a month after the Russians announced the start of their first breeder reactor, on the Caspian Sea. Breeders, which produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, are regarded by many as the next generation of atomic power plants after the water reactors.

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Lester B. Pearson (1897-1972)

Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

Lester B. Pearson, 75, Is Dead; Canadian Ex-Prime Minister

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Lester B. Pearson, 75, former prime minister of Canada, died last night of cancer at his home in Rockcliffe, an Ottawa suburb.

Dr. P. M. Burton, his physician, said that death was due to cancer of the liver.

In recent weeks, Mr. Pearson had been reported resting at his home from labors in preparing his memoirs. His last public appearance had been in connection with the publication last October of the first volume, entitled "Milestones," as he was known to many hundreds of friends and associates.

The government is planning a state funeral service in Ottawa's Christ Church Anglican Cathedral, with burial at Wakefield, Quebec, near the summer home of Canada's prime ministers.

The date of the funeral will be announced later.

After resigning from the office of prime minister in April, 1968, Mr. Pearson left public life to which he devoted 40 years. He soon joined the faculty of Carleton University in Ottawa and later accepted an appointment as chancellor of the university.

Rush to Copenhagen Typically, he had to rush from the university to Copenhagen for a meeting of the World Bank Commission on International Aid and Development. As commission chairman, Mr. Pearson, newly "retired," traveled 75,000 miles, called on 76 leaders of governments and supervised a report urging the "have" nations to increase financial and technical assistance to the "have-not" nations.

The climax to his diplomatic career came in 1966 after Israel, with the support of Britain and France, attacked Egypt and the Suez Canal. The action split the Western alliance, brought on a crisis in the Commonwealth and posed the threat of a new world war. Mr. Pearson, as external affairs minister, went to the UN, took charge of the Canadian delegation and began work on a plan of compromise.

He developed formulas for bringing the big powers—Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union—back together, and pressed for a UN emergency

Ferry Sinks, 7 Drown SEOUL, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Seven passengers were drowned when a ferry sank after hitting a reef off the fog-bound Korean coast during the night. The 15-ton ferry was carrying 115 passengers and a crew of nine. Many who jumped into the sea were picked up by another ferry.

Born in Toronto Lester Bowles Pearson was born in Toronto on April 23, 1897, the son of the Rev. Edwin Arthur Pearson and the former Annie Sarah Bowles. His father and grandfather were Methodist ministers. He attended schools in Toronto, Peterborough and Hamilton, and was graduated from Victoria College, University of Toronto, with a history degree.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Pearson was survived by a daughter, Mrs. Walter (Pat) Emanuel of Toronto, and a son, Geoffrey, a teacher at the University of British Columbia.

JAY WALZ

2 Soldiers Die In Avalanche In French Alps NICE, France, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two French mountain soldiers were killed today and five were seriously injured in an avalanche on a 2,000-meter-high Alpine slope, authorities reported.

Fifteen soldiers were caught by the snow slide near the village of Isola. Eight struggled free and five were pulled out by rescuers.

The avalanche was believed to have been caused by relatively mild weather in the southern French Alps. The coastal region around Nice and Marseille has been lashed by torrential rain for the last 48 hours.

Isola is 42 miles northeast of Nice near the French-Italian border in an area known for high avalanche risk. Access to the ski station is limited through much of the year. The one road that leads to Isola is often cut by snow and ice.

The soldiers were on a patrol exercise when the avalanche struck, authorities said.

John N. Heiskell LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Dec. 28 (AP)—John N. Heiskell, editor of the Arkansas Gazette since 1903, died today. Mr. Heiskell observed his 100th birthday Nov. 2 at a reception attended by hundreds of friends and newspaper acquaintances from throughout the United States.

Mr. Heiskell was the oldest active newspaper editor in the United States. In recent years, Mr. Heiskell's role in the newspaper had become less active than in 1903. For example, when the Gazette's stand for law and order in the face of Little Rock Central High School desegregation caused heavy circulation and advertising losses and some white enmity.

The Gazette won a Pulitzer Prize for its editorial position and eventually rebuilt and expanded its circulation and advertising.

Bernard Grun LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Bernard Grun, 71, Czech-born composer, author and conductor, has died after a heart attack, his London agents announced today.

Mr. Grun studied at the State Music Academy in Vienna, and composed the music for more

IRVING MARDER

The Church of the World True-Light Civilization

PARIS (AP)—"Cancer? Oh yes, we cure cancer. Typhus, cholera? Certainly." The smiling Japanese woman, wearing a pink kimono and white, mitten-like stockings but no slippers, had gone through the motions of relaying the questions to her compatriot, who spoke neither English nor French. It was obvious that these were so easy no consultation was needed. Knowing, however, that people are interested in cancer cures, she offered some details.

One of her followers, she said, "had cancer of the esophagus" and the doctors told him last April that he had only three or four months to live. "The man—he is a Frenchman—came here and was purified, and he is all right. Doctors come here to purify themselves."

She was not trying to sell cancer cures, though. As spiritual regeneration movements go, Sekai Mahikari Bunkai Kyodan (the Church of the World True-Light Civilization) is a very low-pressure operation. Even if you have the address of its first European outpost—33 Rue Condorcet, Paris 9—it isn't easy to find. There was no clue in the building's courtyard, and no concierge was visible. On the second try, however, a neighbor pointed out the place: first staircase on the left, one flight up.

Session in Progress

In an anteroom upstairs, a neat row of shoes and sandals, and the sound of chanting, indicated that a True-Light session was in progress. The pink-kimono lady, Miss Sato, left after greeting her visitor and returned with a short, handsome, wiry man in a black kimono. This was the instructor, Mr. Obouchi. He looked like a man who could flip you over his shoulder if the need ever arose, but who would, on the whole, prefer not to. Together, in an adjoining room, they made a brave effort to surmount the linguistic barrier and explain the principles of their faith.

The Sekai Mahikari group has been in Paris for less than a year. Its origins in Japan are about 15 years old. The church's founder, the Rev. Kintama Okada, who is now 72, was described by Miss Sato as a man "who was very rich—an important businessman—but who lost everything in the war." And then "he heard the voice of God." The voice told him, according to Miss Sato, that he had been entrusted with the mission of starting a new world religion to combine the worthwhile elements "of the five existing great religions."

This was necessary, his disciple went on, because the human body had become "polluted"—had lost the power of purifying itself. It will be apparent by now that we are treading the marshy ground of "faith-healing," but the essence of the True-Light movement seems, on first acquaintance, to be both simpler and more complex than that. Miss Sato and her colleagues, as they attempted to explain it, spoke in a manner that was persuasive but matter-of-fact, as true believers, but not as zealots. Not even, quite, as those who have seen the Light, but simply as convinced practitioners of a mental discipline.

At one point each of them put up a hand, palm outward, arm bent at the elbow, as if they were signaling. This, they developed, was how it works: an energizing beam of divine light is passed from one follower to another. The True-Light movement seeks to merge elements of science and religion into a spiritual amalgam that will improve the quality of human life. In the process, its adepts believe, it can cure all earthly ills, all physical disorders.

FILMS IN PARIS: The Ten Best of the Year

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (AP)—Here, in my opinion, are the 10 best films to have been seen in Paris during 1972.

● "A Clockwork Orange," Stanley Kubrick's opaque account of a compulsively violent young Londoner, his criminal acts and the institutional efforts to reform him. A brilliant exercise in cinematic style.

● "Une Infinité Tendresse," Pierre Jallaud's stark and compelling study of two retarded children who befriend one another in an asylum ward. A superb and shamefully neglected achievement.

● "Roma," Fellini's intriguing travesty of the Eternal City.

● "La Cérémonie," Nagisa Oshima's fascinating drama of modernism and traditions in conflict in present-day Japan.

● "Cabaret," Bob Fosse's ironic musical of Berlin nightlife in pre-Nazi Berlin.

● "Frenzy," Alfred Hitchcock's thriller about murder in the Covent Garden markets.

● "The Last Tango in Paris," Bernardo Bertolucci's interpretation of the world, well lost in an obsessive passion.

● "Family Life," the generation gap as experienced by an unhappy English girl bullied by her misunderstanding parents. Directed by Ken Loach.

● "L'Amour 'Après-Midi,'" Eric Rohmer's latest and last maelstrom tale, this time about a straying husband.

● "Vedo Nudo," Dino Risai's fresh and spicy sex comedy in which cases are related farcically.

The outstanding performance given on the screen in Paris this year was that of Ruth Gordon as the eccentric old lady in "Harold and Maude." Other players who distinguished themselves were Jane Fonda in "Kluge," Gene Hackman, Fernando Rey in "French Connection," the two little boys in "Une Infinité Tendresse," Eliana de Santis in

"Pauline 1880," Al Pacino in "The Godfather," Marlon Brando in "The Godfather," and "The Last Tango in Paris," Sandy Ratcliff in "Family Life," Bulle Ogier in "La Salamandre," Roland Dubillard in "Quelque Part Quelqu'un," Nine Mennfeldt in "Vedo Nudo," Malcolm McDowell in "A Clockwork Orange," Lisa Mitchell, Joe Gray and Michael York in "Cabaret," Robert Redford in "Jeremiah Johnson," Zouzou and Bernard Verley in "L'Amour 'Après-Midi,'" Pierre Richard in "Le Grand Blain Avec Une Chausure Noire," Woody Allen in "Play It Again, Sam," Glenda Jackson in "Mary, Queen of Scots," Anne Massey in "Frenzy," and President Nixon as himself in "Milkhouse."

A glance at the 1972 records reveals that the Italians and the Americans are making the most interesting films these days with the English and the French in second place.

During 1972, the work of the three New Wave popes—Jean-Luc Godard, François Truffaut

and Claude Chabrol—has added nothing to their reputations. The Scandinavian cinema had dwindled in production and Japan, aside from "La Cérémonie"—and Hungary—aside from "Fanny Ruge"—have exported only dull duds. India, Spain and Brazil—formerly to be depended upon for occasional distinction—have not contributed a single film of quality during the past 13 months. The Czech cinema—with several of its prominent cineastes in exile—is at low ebb as is that of Poland, while silence reigns in Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union has become a factory of heavily loaded and laborious propaganda vehicles done in the officially prescribed social realism manner. Germany registers zero, and there are apparently no more Austrian movies.

On the brighter side of the summary, the active development of the Canadian film is to be noted and Switzerland has disclosed in Alain Tanner and Michel Soutter two directors of high promise.

ART The Exhibitions In Paris Museums

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—That the post-revolutionary Russian avant-garde is inadequately known is attested by a modest exhibition devoted to two of its members, Paul Manasseroff and V. Baranoff-Rossiné, at the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président Wilson (to Jan. 29).

Both left Russia in the twenties and came to Paris. Manasseroff, now 78, still lives and paints here. Both his early and recent work are on display, and I found the latter in particular immediately attractive. It is striking to find an artist today still using the idiom elaborated in the vigorously experimental period that followed the revolution, and even more striking to discover how this idiom has matured, and that the work thus produced is far from dated.

The colors are fresh and luminous, the balance of forms is dynamic and active without being turbulent. They are painted onto vertical planes whose irregularities of profile have sometimes been preserved. This is the language of a natural element into the painting is both unexpected and convincing. Manasseroff is an artist of considerable quality who deserves a broader recognition.

Baranoff-Rossiné lived in Paris during the cubist period and made original use of a modest palette. Returning to Russia after the revolution he devoted considerable energy to the creation of his "optophonic piano" in which each note sets into motion a colored disk and projects its image on a screen. The disks have been preserved and the reconstructed piano is now on display.

In the neighboring Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is a show devoted to the work of the painter Zoran Music, who was born in the vicinity of Trieste in 1909. He joined the Italian resistance

during the war and was arrested and sent to Dachau. There he continued drawing, producing about 200 drawings which he concealed in the machines of the factory where he worked. Only 35 of these were finally recovered. After his liberation he went back to his painting, picking up exactly where he had left off when he was arrested.

It was only two years ago—25 years after his liberation—that he was able to return to his experience in the camp, producing a series of paintings entitled "Nous Ne Sommes Pas Les Derniers." (We are not the last...) and depicting the emaciated dead. That moment strikes me as a breakthrough in his work and since then he has produced a very fine sequence of paintings of trees—gnarled and desiccated trees of the South of France—handled in a discreet and sensitive manner reminiscent of Chinese screen painting. His earlier work with its sophisticated aesthetic and its allusion to popular art forms could then be considered a stubborn refusal to acknowledge the power of a monstrous event to which the artist, among so many others,

had been obliged to submit. At least he has acknowledged it in his own time thus, in a sense, asserting the dignity of his spirit. (To Jan. 10.)

In the same museum is an exhibition devoted to the work of the sculptor Zadkine (to Jan. 10) that includes some very large wooden sculptures, and another (to Jan. 14) of tapestries by Sonia Delaunay, who, in firm and boldly colored shapes, perpetuates an artistic concept that she and her husband elaborated in the years before World War I. A fourth exhibition is devoted to Finnish rugs and tapestries, some 40 modern works and 10 earlier pieces most of them from the 18th and 19th centuries and one of a medieval type. Ankle-high wool in strong colors and abstract designs—definitely Nordic.

At the Musée Galliera, just across the street (16 Avenue Pierre-ler de Serbie, to Jan. 7), the 3d International Biennial of Prints and Engravings is to be seen. It includes contributions by 125 artists and an important



The Rev. Kintama Okada.

What other faiths does it resemble? Christian Science, perhaps? They shake their heads vigorously. Miss Sato says that they do not necessarily abjure medical aid "though we believe that medicine is bad for our physical bodies." They believe in one paramount God, in heaven and hell, in reincarnation. But they see no particular resemblance between their faith and Zen or any other form of yoga, or to Hinduism as such.

A question about the True-Light movement's attitude toward materialism, in which was embedded a small needle pointing toward their Americanized homeland, drew no blood, only imperceptible smiles. "We do not deny materialism," said Miss Sato sweetly. "We hope to combine it with things of the spirit."

The movement has an estimated 300,000 followers in Japan, and about 300 so far in the Paris area. There are plans for expansion in Europe, starting with Belgium, West Germany, and England. As for the United States, they mentioned only Ithaca, N.Y., where some Japanese students have joined the movement.

The basic course consists merely of three days of instruction—there is an "initiation" fee of something under 100 francs—after which the neophyte is welcome to attend further sessions at the Rue Condorcet center without charge. The movement appears to be spreading at a speed somewhat less than that of wildfire, but its acolytes are in no hurry. Quiet confidence seems to be the keynote.

Mr. Obouchi offered their departing guest a shoehorn. Miss Sato smiled. "We hold up our hand," she said, "and the light of God passes."

Kim Il Sung Is President Of N. Korea

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Kim Il Sung, member of North Korea since 1948, was elected president of the country today under a newly-adopted constitution, the official North Korean news agency reported.

An agency broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said a session of the Supreme People's Assembly, the unicameral North Korean parliament, also elected two vice-presidents: Choi Yong Kum and Kang Ryang Uk.

Mr. Kim, 60, relinquished the premiership, a post he has held since North Korea was founded in 1948. He was succeeded by Kim Il, the first deputy premier and one of his most trusted aides.

Most of the other cabinet posts were retained by the incumbent. The Supreme People's Assembly, which convened a session Monday, earlier approved the new constitution, which replaces one adopted in September, 1948, when the Communist nation was established.

Under the old constitution, Mr. Choi, 72, was chairman of the Presidium and the nation's nominal chief of state. Mr. Kang was vice-chairman of the Assembly's standing committee.

In October, when the new constitution was proposed, North Korea hailed it as a document which would help expedite "the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification."

North and South Korea have been discussing reunification of their divided country last year. Like the North Koreans, the South Koreans adopted a new constitution earlier this month which invested greater powers in Park Chung Hee, who retained his position as the country's president.

Mr. Park, who has been in power since 1961, said he needed the new constitution to help him in his negotiations to reunify the Korean peninsula, which has been divided since World War II.

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Obituaries

Alexander A. Sizov, 59, Mayor of Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—Alexander A. Sizov, 59, the mayor of Leningrad, who played a prominent role in rebuilding that city after World War II, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Mr. Sizov, a civil engineer, headed Leningrad's construction agency at the end of the war. The city was heavily damaged by bombing and shelling in its 900-day siege, and a concerted effort was needed to rebuild.

Mr. Sizov, in addition to this restoration work, also directed new industrial projects that kept Leningrad in the forefront of the Soviet Union's manufacturing output.

After he was elected mayor in 1968, Mr. Sizov helped to draw up a general development plan for the city which, with a population of four million, is the Soviet Union's largest city after Moscow.

Mr. Sizov's general plan was designed to give Leningrad an impressive waterfront in 20 to 25 years. Although the city stands on the Gulf of Finland, its layout is focused on the delta of the Neva River and has lacked a genuine maritime facade.

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Reuben B. Robertson

ASHVILLE, N.C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Reuben B. Robertson, 83, former president and chairman of the board of the Champion Paper & Fibre Co., now Champion International Corp., died Tuesday at his home here. He was perhaps the first in the paper industry in this country to start a "tree farm" program—planting trees like any other farm product, but with a 50-year growing cycle—early in the century. As a result the third South-eastern pine crop is now being harvested.

Reuben B. Robertson

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Bernard Grun, 71, Czech-born composer, author and conductor, has died after a heart attack, his London agents announced today.

Mr. Grun studied at the State Music Academy in Vienna, and composed the music for more

Rome Rejects Devaluation Of the Lira

Government Sets End Of 5 Percent Surplus

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Italian government has reiterated that it will not devalue the lira and also announced that it is ending a 5 percent surplus from Jan. 1.

Speaking on Italian television last night, Premier Giulio Andreotti strongly ruled out a devaluation and stressed that conditions do not require such a move.

The premier's office today announced the discontinuance of the surplus, which was started in 1966 to help pay for damage caused by storms and floods in the Calabria region in the south. It was originally supposed to expire after five years, but successive governments have extended it each year.

New Tax Feared

Italians, who regard tax evasion as a kind of national sport, look fearfully upon 1973, which will usher in a completely new tax system—the value-added tax.

The government has promised to strictly enforce collection of the tax, which was instituted to bring Italy into line with other Common Market nations.

Many people, from shopkeepers in lawyers and physicians, regard the VAT as a disaster. They say the only way they can survive it is by raising their prices and fees.

In a conciliatory move last week, the government cut the value-added tax on food to 3 percent from 6 percent and the VAT on hotels, restaurants and cafés to 6 percent from 12 percent.

Prices have been rising steeply this year, with the cost of living up 13 percent from November 1971. And the pace has been quickening, with October and November accounting for two points of the percentage increase.

To add to the government's woes, one of seven unions representing tax office employees called an indefinite strike yesterday. The union is seeking a special bonus for tax workers.

The government, however, says there are enough people at work to start the new tax system off smoothly.



Jeremy Morse

Briton Seen U.S. Choice As IMF Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The United States has in mind a possible alternative to Pierre-Paul Schwellbier as managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Treasury Secretary George Shultz said yesterday.

His comment led to immediate speculation here that the United States is thinking of Jeremy Morse, British chairman of the committee of 20 deputies which is charged with working out the mechanical details of the world currency reform.

U.S. authorities made known shortly before the annual meeting of the fund here last September that it wanted to unseat 60-year-old Mr. Schwellbier, of France.

"We would prefer somebody with a longer-term alternative," Mr. Shultz said yesterday. Mr. Morse is 44.

The Treasury secretary praised Mr. Morse, who is still a director of the Bank of England, for what he described as his good chairmanship of the first substantive meeting of the committee of 20 deputies.

Mr. Shultz said he did not know whether the question of Mr. Schwellbier's resignation would come up at the first meeting of the full committee of 20 ministers in March. The full committee will deal with the political aspects of currency reform.

But Budget Seen Problem

U.S. Aides Say Economy Will Expand Rapidly in 1973

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Nixon administration yesterday predicted the economy will keep expanding rapidly next year, and said the main problem will not be to stimulate it, but to keep it under control.

In a series of sessions with reporters, the President's top economic aides said:

• Emphasized again that Mr. Nixon will rely at least as much on spending limitations as on wage and price controls to hold inflation down, and still thinks of controls as "temporary."

• Indicated that the President will probably ask Congress for only a year's extension of controls, which will otherwise expire next April 30.

• Acknowledged once again that food prices have been a problem, but repeated their reluctance to impose controls on raw agricultural products, which are now exempt.

• Suggested that, in Phase III of controls, there may be some relaxation of the present profit-margin rule governing price increases.

The profit-margin rule has been one of the key instruments

in price controls. It says a company may not increase its margin beyond the average of its best two years out of the preceding three.

Business Complaints

It did not have much effect during the first few months of the controls, when the economy was still working its way out of recession. In recent months, however, more companies have begun to bump up against it. The businessmen affected have complained, and critics generally have pointed out that the rule works against increased efficiency because higher costs mean higher profits.

One high official who could not be named under the rules of the "backgrounders" he held yesterday, said the profit-margin rule "has to be changed," though he added that the issue has not yet been taken to the President for a decision.

Later, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told reporters that he has heard more complaints about the profit-margin rule than about almost any other aspect of controls during the consultations he has had with interested parties over the last few weeks.

Inflation Target

The administration's spokesmen were reluctant to talk about specific economic targets for next year, but the official who held the "backgrounders" said he thought it would be "whistling in the wind" to "stray too far" from the present goal on inflation, which is a rate between 2 and 3 percent a year.

Instead, he said, "we may end up shooting at the bottom of that goal," a rate of 2 percent. The consumer price index has gone up 3.3 percent in the year of controls.

Mr. Shultz, meanwhile, told reporters he thought the main problem ahead was not to provide a lot more stimulus to the economy but to keep the budget under control, adding that it is just barely under control now.

He repeated that the President intends to limit spending this fiscal year to \$250 billion, and said that will hold true even if the renewed bombing of North Vietnam continues and drives up defense costs. The bombing, he said, will have to be paid for by cutbacks in other government programs, both defense and domestic.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Romania to Open Bank in London

The Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade will open a branch in London in 1973 in partnership with Barclays Bank International and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. Manufacturers Hanover will put up 20 percent of the approximately \$7 million initial capitalization, Barclays 30 percent and the Romanian bank the balance. The new bank, to be known as Anglo-Romanian Bank Ltd., will engage primarily in financing transactions involving Romania's trade with Britain, the Commonwealth and other countries.

Corporate Profits Up in Japan

The pre-tax profits of 1,456 Japanese firms which closed their half-yearly accounts to September showed a 4.9 percent increase over the preceding year, the National Tax Agency says. Nissan Motor, with pre-tax profit of 4,406 billion yen (\$143 million) topped the list of firms in the high-profit bracket. Other top earners included Hitachi, with 3,477 billion yen, Daiichi-Kangyo Bank, 3,036 billion yen, Sumitomo Bank, 3,005 billion yen, Mitsubishi Bank, 2,839 billion yen, Fuji Bank, 2,804 billion yen, Tokyo Electric Power, 2,535 billion yen, Sanwa Bank, 2,432 billion yen, Industrial Bank of Japan, 2,276 billion yen and Aikuhishi Heavy Industries, 2,058 billion yen.

Rockwell Acquires German Firm

North American Rockwell has acquired Goldschmidt of Frankfurt, West Germany, a producer

of sun roofs and window regulators for cars. The acquisition includes Goldschmidt's wholly-owned subsidiaries in Italy, South Africa and Brazil, and several joint ventures and licensees throughout the world. Goldschmidt and its subsidiaries have annual sales of approximately \$20 million.

Ford of Britain Sets Records

Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary achieved record sales and production this year, recovering from its setback in 1971 when it recorded its first loss in 38 years. Ford estimates the 1972 output of its British plants at 540,000 autos, 144,000 commercial vehicles and 63,000 tractors. In 1971, when Ford's British plants shut for nine weeks by a strike, auto production totaled 368,483 units, commercial vehicles 131,360 and tractors 42,655. The previous record annual output by the British operation was in 1969, when it produced 524,000 autos, 134,000 commercial vehicles and 61,000 tractors.

Japan's Color TV Output Rises

Japan's color television production in November totaled 772,000 units, up 10.4 percent over the previous month and 6.2 percent over November 1971, the Electronic Industries Association reports. This was the second consecutive month topped only by the 790,700 units turned out last December. Exports in November totaled 142,045 units, up 43.5 percent from the corresponding month of last year.

One Dollar—Inequality in U.S. Incomes Is Increasing, Study Says

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Dec. 28, 1972	Today
3-month bill	2.38 1/8
6-month bill	2.41 1/8
1-year bill	2.44 1/8
3-month note	2.41 1/8
6-month note	2.44 1/8
1-year note	2.47 1/8
3-month swap	2.41 1/8
6-month swap	2.44 1/8
1-year swap	2.47 1/8
3-month futures	2.41 1/8
6-month futures	2.44 1/8
1-year futures	2.47 1/8
3-month options	2.41 1/8
6-month options	2.44 1/8
1-year options	2.47 1/8
3-month swaps	2.41 1/8
6-month swaps	2.44 1/8
1-year swaps	2.47 1/8
3-month futures	2.41 1/8
6-month futures	2.44 1/8
1-year futures	2.47 1/8
3-month options	2.41 1/8
6-month options	2.44 1/8
1-year options	2.47 1/8

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Fed Member Urges Curbs On Big Banks

Multi-Nationals Seen Affecting U.S. System

TORONTO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Andrew Brimmer, a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, called today for new monetary controls to regulate the operations of large multi-national banks.

Because of the international activities of the very large multi-national banks, Mr. Brimmer said, "the financial system in the United States has become much more open to the influence of foreign financial developments than was the case a decade ago."

"It would be helpful to provide additional tools with which to moderate the impact of such developments on the domestic economy," Mr. Brimmer told a joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Finance Association here.

Alternative Controls

One alternative strategy of monetary control, Mr. Brimmer said, could involve more flexible use of reserve requirements based on bank assets as well as on a broader range of bank liabilities.

Still another alternative, which he said the Fed board has endorsed, would be to build more flexibility into the U.S. investment tax credit system to moderate the demand for funds by major U.S. corporations at certain times while stimulating it at other times.

Mr. Brimmer conceded that many economists feel that a central bank should not concern itself with the composition of bank credits, but only with its aggregate level or rate of growth. Still others hold, he said, that the behavior of the money supply alone should be the focus of central bank concern.

"I clearly do not share such a narrow conception of the task of central banking in the United States," Mr. Brimmer declared.

He said that in recent years, particularly during periods of monetary restraint, significant shifts have taken place in key sectors of the U.S. economy.

A "disproportionate share" of the "inflationary pressure" flowing to particular sectors can be traced to the activity of multi-national banks and other large banks, he added.

Shift in Credit

"As monetary conditions swung from loose to restraint and back to ease in the last several years, commercial banks generally shifted the supply of credit away from households and governments and into the business sector," Mr. Brimmer said.

The multi-national banks—generally the large New York commercial banks—were the "vanguard" on which the pattern rested," he continued.

"Relying heavily on Eurodollar inflows, they were able to maintain a high volume of lending to business in the face of severe attrition in time deposits—especially in large denomination certificates of deposit. Other banks had to rely more substantially on liquidation of government securities and borrowing from domestic sources to obtain funds," he said.

Mr. Brimmer noted that the Fed board had imposed marginal reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. commercial banks in 1968. That action was intended to moderate the access of multi-national banks to additional funds that, in turn, were channeled to the favored business borrowers of such banks.

But he said that the 1969 action and other measures "still left essentially untouched the key element underlying the marked instability in the availability of credit in leading economic sectors."

What approach the Fed takes to correct this situation is "unimportant to me," Mr. Brimmer said. "What is important is a decision by the Congress to put in place some kind of instrument to assure that some sectors of the economy do not carry a disproportionate burden from monetary policy when others are affected much less severely."

Company Reports

Third Quarter 1972

Revenue (millions) 708.4 616.2
Profit (millions) 24.6 21.25
Per Share 0.37 0.33

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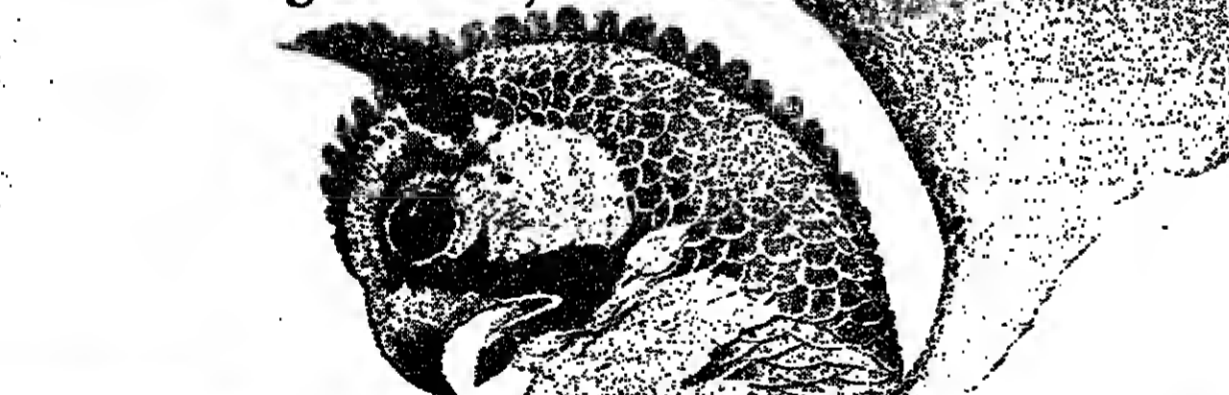
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Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India



European Gold Markets

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
London	64.85	64.85
Zurich	65.00	65.00
Paris	122.5	122.5
U.S. dollars per ounce		

Eurodollars

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
1 Year	5 1/8	5 1/8
6 Months	5 1/8	5 1/8
3 Months	5 1/8	5 1/8
1 Month	5 1/8	5 1/8

INDUSTRIAL

High	Low	Last	Chg
4920	4910	4915	+5
4930	4920	4925	+5
4940	4930	4935	+5
4950	4940	4945	+5

High Low Last Chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
1577	1570	1575	+5
1587	1580	1585	+5
1597	1590	1595	+5
1607	1600	1605	+5

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 28, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
2570	2560	2565	+5
2580	2570	2575	+5
2590	2580	2585	+5
2600	2590	2595	+5

High Low Last Chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
144	143	143.5	+0.5
145	144	144.5	+0.5
146	145	145.5	+0.5
147	146	146.5	+0.5

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price
100 U.S. Govt. 10.00	10.00	100.00
100 U.S. Corp. 10.00	10.00	100.00
100 U.S. Mun. 10.00	10.00	100.00
100 U.S. Int'l 10.00	10.00	100.00
100 U.S. Govt. 10.00	10.00	100.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Dusseldorf	Paris
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

International Stock Indexes

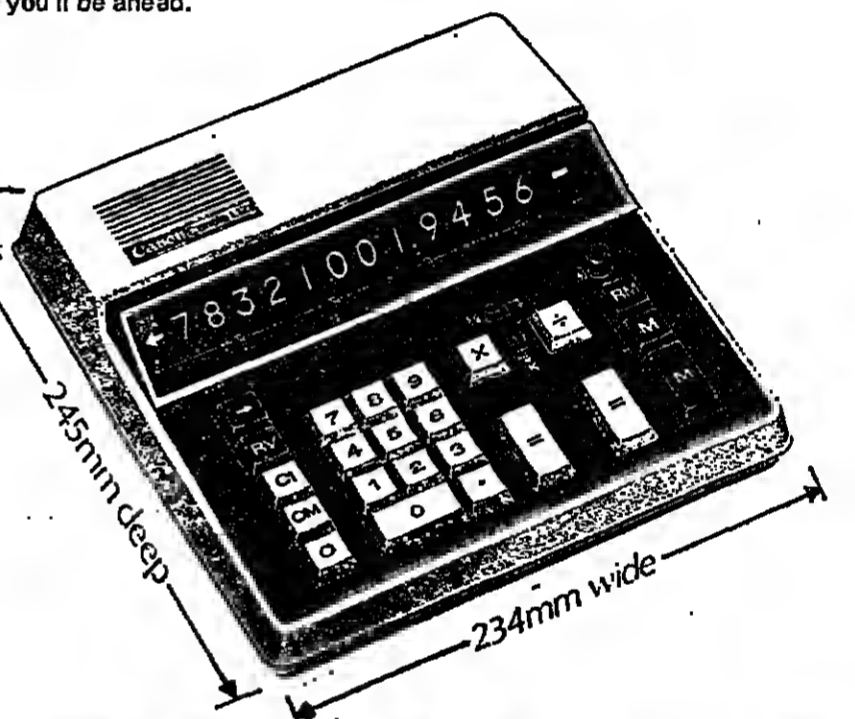
Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	100.00	+0.00
Brussels	100.00	+0.00
Milan	100.00	+0.00
Dusseldorf	100.00	+0.00
Paris	100.00	+0.00

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 28, 1972	Price
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

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100 U.S. Govt. 10.00	10.00	100.00

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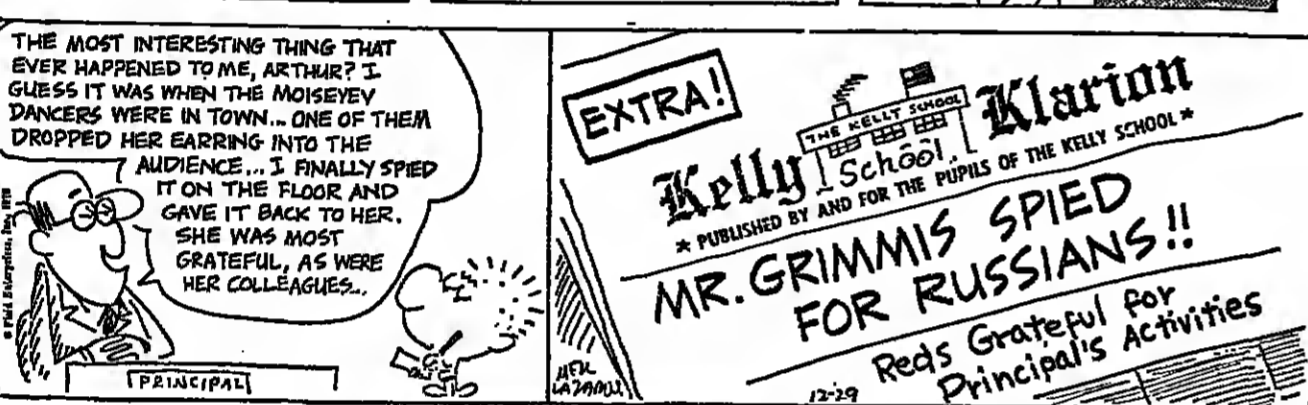
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North had good reason for his jump-shift of three clubs in response to one diamond, although few tournament players would do more than two clubs. After a two-club response it is not easy to indicate slam possibilities. After three clubs North has done his bit and can leave his partner to make the running.

South might have given up at three no-trump, but made a mild slam try by bidding four clubs. North gave preference to diamonds, and carried on to six when his partner bid five diamonds. The result was a slightly optimistic contract.

On the face of it, South needed two good things out of three: the trump break, the heart finesse, and the club finesse. But there were complications. The club suit offered some chance of de-

NORTH
 ♠ A K
 ♥ A Q 9
 ♦ 7 4 3
 ♣ Q J 9 6 2

EAST
 ♠ J 10 8 7 2
 ♥ K J 6 3
 ♦ 6
 ♣ K 7 5

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ Q 6 3
 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ A K 8 5 2
 ♣ A 3

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 4 ♣ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass

West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
 1 CHILDREN'S SEATS
 5 SOME GO FOR IT
 10 KEEP REPEATING WITH "OU"
 14 ZONE
 15 WARD OFF
 16 SUITS TO
 17 STEEL-TOE
 18 THE END
 19 RECORD
 20 HIS GREATER IS
 22 HIS NAME IS
 23 HYPNOTIC
 24 CLOAK
 25 BROZ
 26 ROBIN HOOD'S
 27 SYSTEM OF TRIBAL
 28 DIVISION
 29 IN READINESS
 30 WHALES
 31 SHELTER
 32 CLOUD: PREFIX
 33 PEAS
 34 TWINGING STAM
 35 THREE, IN TRISTE
 36 ZODIAC SIGN
 41 SOW
 42 LIKE PIONEERS' CLOTHES

DOWN
 1 SECULAR
 2 IRISH EXPLETIVE
 3 WORSE: SP.
 4 HE PAVED THE
 5 HERO'S WAY
 6 STOUT SHOE
 7 CHART ANEW
 8 START THE BIDDING
 9 ANCIENT ASIANS
 10 HIS CABE WERE
 11 GOOD-LOOKING
 12 TINY BIT
 13 EQUAL
 14 DIPS
 15 FRENCH SEASONS
 16 LUGS
 17 JUNE, FOR ONE
 18 END OF
 19 MATURE
 20 INDIAN'S CASTLE
 21 EPIC
 22 ADDITIONAL PLANT
 23 ENIGMAS
 24 TUMBLE, IN
 25 TOLEDO
 26 APPRECIATIVE
 27 HER PANTS WERE
 28 SHOCKING
 29 CUPID
 30 CENSUS
 31 HIS ENGINE IS
 32 USEFUL
 33 LEAD ONE
 34 HILLO DANCES
 35 SANDY'S
 36 RESPONSES
 37 GREATER
 38 HIS NANGAKES
 39 HIS BOBBLES
 40 VAMP NEGRI
 41 RAT
 42 APOLLO'S SPONSOR
 43 CHUNK
 44 EX-V.I.P.'s
 45 MONOGRAM

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HELP? I DON'T EVEN WANNA WATCH!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NERAV

HESER

TUSJAD

MALEYS

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: BRIAR FUSSY PARISH GOODY

Answer: These athletes can be expected to start prospering - "PROS"

BOOKS

TIME ELEMENT AND OTHER STORIES

By John O'Hara. Random House. 244 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THERE are 34 stories here, and not one that I can believe in. Whenever you raise the question of John O'Hara's talent, there are always older men who get a faraway look in their eyes and say: "Son, he really knows what it was all about. Nobody could tell it the way O'Hara could," etc. I wonder about these men. Do they defend them because these stories glamorize in some curious way their own uneventful youths? Or is it possible that in these days people were simply less aware of their behavior, less self-conscious — so that now they can't tell a true picture of their generations from a false one.

"It may sound like a cliché now, but it was real then" — this is another of the familiar defenses. Again, I don't believe it. Many of the qualities or quirks that are now regarded as typical of the American character at one time or another never were true, in my opinion. It's not like the O'Hara became clichés through imitation by lesser writers. I'm convinced that these clichés originated with him; he created them. These particular bootleggers, gamblers, losers, lovers or loners existed only in his head.

What Mr. O'Hara did was to oversimplify and sentimentalize certain superficial aspects of American life and palm them off on his public as "reality." His people are not characters, but types, constructs of an amateur sociology that is about as accurate as fortune-telling or phrenology. The professional sociologist observes the data and makes the relevant generalization. Mr. O'Hara makes the generalization first, then dishes up the data to support it, in the form of labels and trademarks, the outer signs and symbols of life period.

His assumed predictability of people; their gestures as limited as a trained bear; the ever-present bottle, like a child's pacifier; the view of love as an arbitrary and inexplicable obsession; the equating of ambition with a ring-side table at a club; the petty bickering that is supposed to suggest the complexities of the human heart; the almost total absence of any metaphysical dimension or perspective — all this, I'm convinced, has helped to create that caricature of Americans that has half the civilized world condescending to us.

Let me give you a few examples from "The Time Element." A nightclub owner and his headwaiter are pushed as to the identity of a respectable-looking man, a die-aged man, who takes a table alone every night, drinks a stable number of Scotch, and leaves after the floor show. He seems familiar, but they can't place him. The young singer in the club protests that this man "gives her the creeps." "He looks at me like he owns me," she says. "Either he goes, or I do." The mystery man is barred from the club, and a few days later they read about his suicide in the paper. He was the singer's estranged father. The irony here is so heavy that we feel as if the author had dropped it on our toe.

A playwright who gave an actor his big break — in a role as a "petty and despicable spoofer" — shows a friend his astuteness in typewriting by pretending to be broke and asking the now-successful actor for a loan. "True in type," the actor responds with a brusqueness.

A poor boy who is rejected by a well-to-do girl's family eventually becomes a prosperous press agent and producer. In a bar, he meets a stranger who turns out to be none other than the husband of his old love. The husband asks the press agent-producer to fix him up with one of the girls from his show, and that worthy replies by going to the phone to proposition the philanderer's wife. Her morals, however, are still intact, and the producer is on the point of talking on her husband when "something" holds him back. "Bartender, two ryes," he says, and I say that's a terrible story.

In fiction, some characters are larger than life, and some are smaller — but Mr. O'Hara's people are neither. They are more monotonous than life, more artificial. They don't have emotions; they have some sort of Pavlovian reflexes invented by the author. A penniless man married to a rich wife must be hollow and bitter; the only recourse for the unhappy in love is the cynicism, suicide, or the bottle. And so on, ad nauseum.

To my mind, this sort of stuff is compounded of equal parts of Walter Winchell columns, bar-room braggadocio, maudlin sentimentalism and poison-pen letters. Mr. O'Hara's stories remind me of the drinks they used to serve in speakeasies: the label was respectable, but the stuff was homemade rotgut. There are, and always have been, quite a few things wrong with this country of ours, and some of these flaws have their peculiar pathos — but you won't find them in "The Time Element."

I can't understand Mr. O'Hara's appeal. Are people so flabbergasted by life, so assailed by a sense that it is meaningless, that they are willing to accept these tawdry interpretations? According to the foreword, this particular group of stories was written in the late forties. Twenty of them were published — 15, astonishingly enough, in The New Yorker. Fourteen were never published, and none of the 24 were ever collected in book form, ostensibly because the author had so many stories that he overlooked them. We know that he had great facility, but as an English wit once remarked: "Easy writing's the curse of hard reading."

Right now, we are suffering a convulsion of nostalgia: picture books of totally unremarkable film stars of the past; albums of stunningly unspontaneous big-band hits of the forties and fifties. And here we have Mr. O'Hara's contribution. I can only surmise that these must be desperate times and our disillusionment with the present and the future must indeed be morbid to make us wish to bring out these skeletons in our closet.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
 1 Children's seats
 5 Some go for it
 10 Keep repeating with "ou"
 14 ZONE
 15 WARD OFF
 16 SUITS TO
 17 STEEL-TOE
 18 THE END
 19 RECORD
 20 HIS GREATER IS
 22 HIS NAME IS
 23 HYPNOTIC
 24 CLOAK
 25 BROZ
 26 ROBIN HOOD'S
 27 SYSTEM OF TRIBAL
 28 DIVISION
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 31 SHELTER
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 33 PEAS
 34 TWINGING STAM
 35 THREE, IN TRISTE
 36 ZODIAC SIGN
 41 SOW
 42 LIKE PIONEERS' CLOTHES
- DOWN
 1 SECULAR
 2 IRISH EXPLETIVE
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 44 EX-V.I.P.'s
 45 MONOGRAM

